VOL. XIV.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS OF THE SECRETARIES OF WAR.

WISTORIC ROOMS IN THE OLD DEPARTMENT BUILDING-ALL THE WAR SECRETARIES ON CANVAS-SEETCH OF SECRETARY BELENAP'S PREDECESSORS IN THE WAR

In the building occupied by a portion of the offices of the War Department, known as the Northwest Executive Building, which will soon be torn down, and on the site of which is to be located part of the structure, now in process of erestion, designed to contain the State, War, and Ravy Departments, are two rooms, on the second floor, situated in the extreme northeast corner, which have been the theatre of many of the most important and interesting councils of those conducting the affairs of the nation since the Mexi-can war, and particularly of the last war. From here orders issued for the execution of the vast propers assume that the same of our armies. Here resident and his War Minister held many acted and earnest consultations and planned Johnson's appointment of the latter Secretary of on New York, was Secretary of War from March War of infring President Polk's days consecutively, refrained from leaving his administration. He was subsequently Secretary of State, ellis portrait was painted by Ulke, of from deals, to prevent the Secretary of War of Washington, from an ambretype in the possession of Hon. Archibald Campbell.

A recent visit to the present Secretary of War, of Georgia, was appointed Secretary of War. Gen. Belkmap, who also occupies these rooms, March 8, 1849, and resigned that position in July, brought to our attention a large

which were arcertained to be those of secretaries of the Ward-lines. During the last fifteen months Gen. Belknap has been quietly, but diligently, seeking among the relatives and friends of his oredecessors for portraits of the gentlemen who, oravidus to himself, held the portofolio of War. It is understood to be the intention and desire of the supplementary of the sup the Secretary to secure original oil paintings of tlemen by the time the new War Department building is completed, and the success
that has thus far attended his efforts in this dion is a guarantee that the two or three yet unsecured if within the bounds of possibility. In atives from Mr. Conrad recently, and als many instances, it was only after diligent inquiry pictures taken when he was Secretary of among the descendants and friends of the minis-ters, and oftimes through the instrumentality of postmusters and prominent citizens of the towns their nativity, and in other cases through the enabled to recure material for these portraits. This collection embracing among its limits the

compares favorably, if, indeed, it is not superior, to any like collection of portraits in the United His portrait, is an original painting by Ulke, of Scates, and the satisfaction expressed by many Scates, and the satisfaction expressed by many Washington.

Within a few days the War Department has PIRST OF AMERICAN PAINTERS. mon represented in the gallery is flattering testi-mony of the success with which the efforts of the

ity, and will become more and more valuable as

Thorp had good opportunity for painting Mr.

Cameron's portrait, and the likeness if considered grand, it was definitely ascertained that no duraole portrait existed, and the painting was made from amprotypes or water color drawings or such other reliable material as could be obtained. It is not persible to do much more in this article to May, 1898, was painted by Ulke, from recollection simply enumerate these portraits, and to tions of the artist. state by whom painted.

Those familiar with the history of our country THE REVOLUTION

will remember that, before any of the executive departments were etablished, Congress appointed a board of war, of which the military members were: Major General Horatio Gates, president; General Thomas Mifflin, afterwards President of Congress and Governor of Pennsylaania; Colonel Timothy Pickering, subsequently Quartermaster-General of the Continental army and Secretary of War. The civil members were Messrs. Trum

The portraits of there gentlemen, with the ex-ception of Colonel Pickering, have not yet been added to this collection, but are about being mainted for it from authentic original pictures. This is also the case as regards Major General Benjamin Linceln, of Massachusetts, who was Secretary of War from October 30, 1781, to No-12, 1788, when he resigned, with the hanks of Congress for his services.

MAJOR GENERAL ENOX.

MAJOR GENERAL ENOX. chief of artillery of the Revolutianary War. was appointed Secretary of War March 17, 1775, and while filling that position was also Secretary of the Navy. He resigned January 1, 1795. The portrait of General Knox is a copy from Stuart by J. Horay Young, of Boston, a well-known artist, who has attained a considerable reputation as an accurate copyist of Stuart's peculiar por-traits. The General is represented as standing by a cannon, in the Continental dress of a major eral. His figure is large and portly, and his general. His agure is large and portay, and ac-florid complexion and light eye bear witness of the probable truthulness of the many humorous anecdotes told of him. Yet he was, undoubtedly, a great man, and his portrait is one of the in teresting of those in the War office. COLONEL TIMOTHY PICKERING,

after serving on the board of war as quartermaster and served to December 10, 1796. His portrait was painted by W. M. Brackett, of Boston, from an original by Stuart, in the possession of Colonel Pickering's descendants in Boston. JAMES M'HENRY,

of Maryland, was appointed Secretary of War January 27, 1705, Washington's administration, and resigned May 13, 1800. His portrait is copied from an original crayon sketch, in the possession of a descendant in Maryland, by R. Pollock, an copied from a crayon, presents quite a singular though artistic appearance. SAMUEL DEXTER.

of Massachusetts, who was appointed by Mr. Adams Secretary of War, served from May 13, 1800, to March, 1801, and was aftewards Secretary of the Treasury and at the same time Acting Soretary of State. His portrait was painted by Mr. Brackett; is copied from an original painting MAJOR GUNERAL HENRY DEARBORN,

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN, of New Hampshire, was Jefferson's Secretary of War from March 5, 1801, to March, 1809. His per-trait was also copied by Brackett from an original by Stuart. He is represented as arrayed in full court dress of the period. The face is strongly marked, the complexion ruddy and healthful, an only such as Stuart could paint.

JAMES BARBOUR, was Secretary of War under J. Q. Adams, from March 7, 1825, to May 26, 1828. The parirait of Mr. Harbour was painted by Henry Uike, of Washington, from an oil painting in the possession of Mrs. Collins, of Baltimore.

MAJ. GER. PETER S. PORTER, of Connecticut, was appointed Secretary of War m New York, May 25,1828, by John Q. Adam left the Callnet in 1828. His portrait was painted by Huntington, of New York, from an original

portrait in the possession of his family. JOHN H. BATCH, of Tennessee, was appointed Secretary of War March 9, 1829, and held that office until 1831, Jackson's administration. His portrait is by Weir. of West Point, from a portrait in the pos

Mr. Randolph, of New York.
GENERAL LEWIS CASS,

of New Hampehire, was appointed Secretary of War from Ohio, August, 1831, and resigned that position in 1838. He was subsequently Secretary of State. His portrait in the War Department was painted by Huntington, and is regarded by those who know Mr. Cass as remarkably correct these who know Mr. Cass as remarkably correct. as a likeness, and successful in portraying the acteristics of his face. HON. WILLIAM RUSTIS,

of Massachusotts, was Secretary of War during Madison's administration from March 7, 1809 to 1812. His portrait also was painted by Mr. Brack ett, from an original Stuart in Boston. JOHN ARMSTRONG,

of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary of War January 13, and served until September, 1814, under President Madison. He was father in law of Hon, Wm. B. Antor, of New York, and when the Sceretary of War wrote to the latter a lette of inquiry concerning the existence of a portrait of Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Astor very handsomely responded by presenting the Department with a pleture painted by D. Huntington, of New York, from a warg fine portrait in the possession of the

of Virginia, was Secretary of War from Septem ber 27, 1814, to February 28, 1815, during Madison's administration. His portrait by R. W. Weir, from patoffings in the City Hall, New York, and in the rooms of the Historical society of that city. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The War Department is fortunate in the posse sion of an original painting by Sully of Hon. John C. Calboun, made while he was Secretary of War.

BENJANIN P. BUTLER,

of West Point, from an original portrait in the FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

of South Carolina, was Secretary of War under Van Buren from March 7, 1837, to 1841. His por-trait is an original oil painting by Jarvis, and was resented to the War Department by one of hi

of Tennessee, who was Mr. Harrison's Secretary of War from March 5, 1841, to September 12, 1841, was appointed from Tennessee. He was the Union candidate for President in 1880, Mr. Everet trait has not been painted, and the Secretary ha not yet been able to procure a likeness from which

appointed Segretary of War from New York by Mr. Tyler, October 12, 18tl, retained the port-folio of that office until March, 18th. The por-trait in possession of the War Department was painted by Welr, of West Point, from an original in the possession of a relative, Henry Lewis Mor-ris, Ess., of New York. in the possession of a rei ris, Esq., of New York. BON, WILLIAM WILLIAMS

of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary deat said his war gainster held in the day to the constant of ton and General Lorenze Thomas for the posses.

sion of the portfolio of war, insugurated by Mr.

HON. WILLIAM L. MARCY,

Johnson's appointment of the latter Secretary of Of New York, was Secretary of War from March

GRORGE W. CRAWFORD

painted from a daguerrectype and engravings Huntington, of New York. GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, who was Secretary of War of interim from July

23, 1850, to August, 1850, was painted by Weir, of West Point, from an original painting by the same General Scott's successor was CHARLES M. CONNED, of Louisiana, who was appointed Secretary

War August 15, 1850, and resigned March 9, 1853. The War Department obtained photographic neg pictures taken when he was Secretary of War, and from these Huntington, of New York, painted the portrait in this collection. The portraits of JEFFERSON DAVIS AND JOHN B. PLOYD

ind offices of members of Congress that he was have not yet been painted. The former is, how ever, under way. the present Judge Advocate General of the Army

was Secretary of War from December 31, 1850, to March 5, 1851, during Buchanan's administration come into possession of the original portrait of

HON. SIMON CAMERON, painted by F. Thorp, an artist now in Washing ton, whose studio is in the Capitol building. Mr

The portrait of HON. E. M. STANON, who was Secretary of War from January 15, 1862,

JAMES M. PORTER. The Department has not yet secured a portrait of Hon. James M. Porter, of Pennsylvania, who was Secretary of War in 1843. GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOPIELD. The portrait of General John M. Schofield, wh

was Secretary of War from April 23, 1888 to March, 1809, was painted by Irwin, of San Francisco, and has recently been received. who was Secretary of War from March 11, 1809 to

portraits, as far as likeness is concerned, in the War Department collection.

OBNERAL W. T. SHERMAN, General of the Army, who was appointed Secre-tary of War from Ohio September 9, 1869, and who resigned October 18, 1869, to take effect upon the qualification of his successor, was painted by Healey, at Rome, from an original study by that artist, made when the General was in Europe. It is a very strong and characteristic picture, but is not regarded as a very good likeness by many of the General's friends.
PRESIDENT GRANT,

who was Secretary of War ad interim, from August 12, 1887, to February, 1888, has not yet set for his portrait.

This is also the case as regards Secretary Belk-nap, who, with characteristic modesty, has de-clined ordering his own portrait for the collec-DOCUMENTS OF THE REVOLUTION,

DOCUMENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Gen. Belknap has also interested himself in securing official documents of the Revolutionary War. Among others the complete records of the War Department of that period. The collection also includes many autograph letters from Washington. These, it is hoped, will at some future general of the Continental army, was appointed ington. These, it is hoped, will at some future Secretary of War January 2, 1785, by Washington, time, be published, as they throw new and most interesting light upon the early history of the United States. Besides the above list there are portraits of

Presidents Jackson and Taylor and Gen. George Presidents Jackson and Taylor and Gen. George Rogurs Clarke, of Revolutionary fame.

Was born in Albemarls county, Va., in 1712, but spent the greater portion of his life in Kentucky and Indiana. In 1778 he raised a small volunteer

force in Virginia, crossed the Ohio, reduced nearly all the British posts between the Missis sippi and the great lakes and arrested the incur-sions of the Western Indians. His marches through the pathless wilderness were so rapid that he generally took the enemy by surprise; his prudence so great that he rarely lost a man, and his daring has never been surpasted. In the Wabash, flooded with melted snow for a breadth of six miles, generally waist deep and sometimes up to the shoulders—an exploit that parallels Hannibal's crossing of the Thrasymere

Gen. Clarke was variously employed by the State of Virginia and the United States up to 1786, in maintaining possession of the Western country and suppressing Indian hostilities. He died in 1818, near Louisville, Ky. This conquest and armed occupation of

Northwestern Territory by General Clarke was made the ground on which the Count de Vir-gennes and the American commissioners obtained for the U died States by the treaty of 1783, a boundary on the line of the Great Lukes instead

ITEMS FROM NEW YORK. The deaths for the past week numbered 510. The customs receipts on Saturday were \$445,000

The Sub-Treasurer on Saturday paid out \$18,000 m account of interest and \$2,000 for called bonds. The specie shipments to foreign ports last week amounted to \$918,091, of which \$310,000 was American gold coin, and the remainder in silver bare

A temperance mass meeting, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, Eastern Division, was held Friday evening at Cooper Insitute. Many prominent temperance advocates were present. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Legislature to passa law for the entire suppression of the sale of liquor as a beverage in

The Pacific Mail Company has decided to con tract for new iron steamers for the Pacific trade one or more of which will be built at Chester, Pa BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Fifty mule spinners in the Dwight mills, at Springfield, Mass., have struck for the wages paid them before the panic.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer City of Peking has been taken to the eastern side of N York city to be fitted with her machinery.

Rev. Phebe A. Hansford, of New Haven, yes-terday bogan her ministrations as paster of the First Universalist church, Jersey City. She took possession of the pastoral residence om Sat-

April 29 has been fixed on for the sulogy upo

April 29 has been dred on for the salegy upon Charles Summer by Senator Schurz, in Music hall, Boston. The mayor will preside. Wendell Phillips will introduce the orator, and a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes will be read.

Susan Morton Quincy, aged 12 and Lua stia Goddard, aged 10, daughters of Dr. B. A. Goddard, of Boston, were drawned near Cordova, Argentine Republic, in February last, while bathing.

The schooners General Sheridan, from Mahongariver, Virginia, and W. S. Sweet, from Nause-mond river, Virginia, with oysters, went ashore Friday night, near Cold Spring bar, on the New and subsequently Secretary of War ad interim. Friday night, near Cold Spring bar, on the New during Jackson's administration, is represented jersey coast. The former will get off, but the in this collection by a portrait painted by Weir latter was full of water and cannot be floated off-

ON SATURDAY.

OFFICERS PENDING IMPEACHMENT TO BE SUSPENDED-PRIVATE BILLS RE PORTED AND PASSED-DEBATE ON THE BANKING AND CURRENCY BILL. WARHINGTON, April 4, 1874.
THE SENATE WAS not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. NEGLEY, of Pa., from the Committee ommerce, reported a bill to amend the act enrolling and registering ships employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, so as to provide that the provisions of the act shall not extend to canal canals, &c. Passed.

INDIAN CONTRACTS AND SUPPLIES.

Mr. ADAMS, of Ky., offered a resolution enlarging the resolution of March 10, which directed the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into contracts or supplies for Indians, so as to direct the committe to inquire into all frauds, unfair-ness or irregularities in the matter of Indias is for the years 1872 and 1873. Referred to Indian Affairs.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to prevent malad-ministration in the civil service of the United States. It provides that wheever, being a civil officer of the United States, except the President and Vice President of the United States, who shall be impeached by the House of Representa-tives, shall be deprived of his office while his ess. The duties, functions and

Mr. G. F. HOAR inquired whether this would

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., replied that it would.
The bill was offered in view of the charges against
certain United States judges who will probably
be impeached. If they should be under the law as it now stands they may still go on and carry on all the functions of his office. He had one judge now in his mind of whom it was alleged that he had said he would resign after serving his friends. There was also the case of a Kansas indge against whom articles of impeachment were presented last session. There was an adjournment, however, before the Senate could proceed to trial This judge held his office all last summer and resigned just as Congress again met for the purpos of defeating any new impeachment. This was a great scandal. He believed the impeachment of an officer should result in his imm

Mr. SPEER, -: Pa., objected to the bill. Mr. G. F. HOAR suggested that this mportant bill, and that a day should be fixed for Mr. MOREY, of La., objected to fixing a day

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass. That won't save Judge Mr. MOREY. If you want to impeach him do it irectly and not indirectly.

The bill was then withdrawn.
PRIVATE BILLS REPORTED.

The committees were then called for bills of rivate nature. Mr. BRIGHT, of Tenn., from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to ex-tend the time for entering suits in the Court of Claims for title to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on the Mr. HAYS, of Ala., from the Committee or

Nr. HAYS, of Ala., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to place N. H. Plunket, late second assistant engineer United States navy, on the retired list. Passed. Mr. WILSON, of Ind., from Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution authorising a warrant to lisue for the arrest of George H. Patrick, of Alabama, who had falled and refused and testify in the case now pending against Judge

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., offered a resolution, painted by Ulke, and is considered one of the best Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire as to the arrangements for lighting the House of Representatives and whether the quality of the light cannot be improved and the cost lessened.

The Heuse then reserved itself into Committee

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR. A large number of bills for personal relief of soldiers, &c., were acted upon favorably, and sub-sequently reported to the House and passed. Among them was one for the relief of Editabeth Wolfe, widow of John Wolfe, of company D 3d regiment Maryland volunteers.

BANKING AND CURRENCY BILL. The House then resumed consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Banking and

Mr. Kelley, of Pa., opposed the pending bill, and said that at the proper time he would move to substitute his 3-05 per cent bill as a substitute for the one now before the House. He defined banking as a borrowing and lending of credit, and argued that no bank whose issues were based

and argued that no bank whose issues were based on coin could ever go through insolvency without loss to the bill holder and derangement of the business interests of the country.

Replying to the allegation of Mr. Burgmand, of Illinois, that there had been no contraction within the past five years, he said that when the bill was passed, July 13, 1870, calling in the three per cent. certificates, there were from fifty to sev-enty millions currency in the Treasury for these certificates. He criticized this act as a blunder ora crime or both, the practical effect of which was to have in foreign countries our six per cent. gold bonds and pay the three per cent. loan of our own people. He believed free banking possible, but fraught with danger to the people to the Government and to trade and commerce. He would have the currency emitted by a country based on the taxable property and taxable power of the country. All talk of resumption of specie payments was a dream without the shadow of a

would cause the Treasury and the banks to suspend. The people had suffered by the Jay Cookes and the Franklin Savings Institutes, and they wanted some place where their money would be safe. The Government should trust the people as England and Germany trusted their people, and as she trusted them in time of the war, when they loaned her over two thousand millions dollars. It leaned her over two thousand millions dollars. It was impossible to stop the payment of interest on deposits. Even if the national banks were prohibited the State banks could not be stopped, nor the private banks. The 3-65 certificates would disseminate the reserves all over the country and take away from Wall street the power to speculiar and the newesties of the country.

late on the necessities of the country.

He contended that the issue of the eighteen million reserve without the certificates would million reserve without the certificates would open the door to speculation; that in August speculators would swarm in New York, and a month later, when the money was needed to move the crops, there would be a repotition of the scenes of last September. His plan would, he claimed, lead to free banking, the circulation being the green-backs, for which the Government being responsible, no man could lose a dollar as long as there

was a tax to pay.

The fifty million reserve for an emergency, he claimed, would meet any possibility of trouble from a sudden return of the convertible bonds. The assured elasticity of the country would lead to a revival of business, and call home a portion

want to redeem it fort they wanted it again. What they wanted it again what they wanted was a dollar that when they had no other way to use it they could lean if to the Government and know that it was safe. He said that it was but quite recently that fold had been used as a basis for currency, and he went into an interesting historical review of the currency of former days.

CRIME.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

REPOSIZED SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF SPANISH FORCES.

TURE OF SPANISH FORCES.

Not a dollar of our gold ever crossed the occas as money. It went as builton, and the moment is reached the other side it went into the smelting reached the other side it went into the smeature pot. The same was the case with gold coming to our country. He said the business of the whose sale business was done by checks, drafts, bills of exchange, acc, and but little currency was required; but the retailers required currency. Since the war there had been large retailers come in who did all their business in currency, and needed large amounts. These few retailers, the railroads, large amounts. These few retailers, the railroads, the expresses, the telegraph and the post office, all of which had been largely extended; and there had been an addition of four millions of people added to the population. The demands for currency by these classes showed an addition to the currency because these states.

others railroad go down, and the mortgage keep up until it swallowed them all up. [Applause, Mr. Pl.ATT, of Virginia, was recognized, but gave way for a motion to adjourn, and at 5.3 p. m. the Mouse adjourned. BOSTON AND THE FINANCES

ing in Fancuil Hall this evening drew togethe

he earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin, and Congress has lamentably failed to upheld the public faith. The legal-tender acts could be sustained only as war measures to preserve the Government, but by the proposed legislation Congress would assume the proposed legislation Congress would assume the castom-houses in computing duties payable on imported merchandise, but it was designed to supercode all the previously in force, which were passed for the purpose of fixing or ascertaining the rates at which foreign coins should be estimated at the castom-houses in computing duties payable on imported merchandise, but it was designed to supercode all the previously designed to supercode all the previously in force, which were passed for the purpose of fixing or ascertaining the rates at which foreign coins should be estimated at the castom-houses in computing duties payable on imported merchandise, but it was designed to supercode all the previously in force, which were passed for the purpose of fixing or ascertaining the rates at which foreign coins should be estimated at the castom-houses in computing duties payable on imported merchandise, but it was designed to supercode all the purpose of fixing or ascertaining the rates at which foreign coins should be estimated at the castom-houses in computing duties payable on imported merchandise, but it was designed to supercode all the previously in force, which were passed for the purpose of fixing or ascertaining the rates at which foreign coins and the purpose of fixing or ascertaining the rates at which foreign coins and the purpose of fixing or ascertaining the rates at which foreign coins and the purpose of fixing or ascertaining the rates at which foreign coins and the purpose of fixing or ascertaining the rates at which foreign coins and the purpose of fixing or ascertaining the rates at which foreign coins and the purpose of fixing or ascertaining the rates at which foreign coins and the purpose of fixing or ascertaining th

ring appollutions
set forth that the passage and approval of an act
to increase the issue of irredeemable paper money
would be a deliberate violation of a sacred pledge;
that the refusal of Congress to apply the surplus would be a deliberate violation of a sacred pledge; that the refusal of Congress to apply the surplus revenues of the past few years to the redemption of United States notes in coin has converted one of the most dangerous weapons of war into an instrument of injustice and oppression in time of peace; that it has continued and aggravated the evils of uncertainty and wide fluctuations in values which an irredeemable currency always brings, and has ied directly to financial ills, which it is now sought to remedy by fresh issues of currency which caused them; that those members of Congress who have voted for the pending curof Congress who have voted for the pending currency measures have thereby assailed the credit and good name of the country, cast credit and good name of the country credit and good name of the dishonor upon its unredeemed promises, and in-flicted a grievous wrong upon the peple; that as paper money, sustained only by an indefinite promise, is the speculator's and not the people's currency, the evils of a new issue will fall chiefly upon the producing sections, while its delusive and democrary advantages will be selsed by the great commercial cities and centres of the free capital, and we repel in the name of Boston and New England the insinuation that our hostility to the pending ineasures, by which we can profit to the pending measures, by which we can pro

ticles of consumption more rapidly than it rais wages, any further issue of currency would spe cially injure every man and woman dependan upon a salary, and that the citizens of Boston con-

adently appeal to President Grant to veto any and every bill which violates the pledge which he made it its first official act to approve.

The resolutions further provide for the appoint-ment of two committees, one to prepare and sub-mit a memorial to the President with the resolutions, and the other to co-operate with committees in other places to resist inflation and promote a speedy return to speeds payment. H. P. Kidder, of Kidder, Peabody & Co., en-

tered his protest against the threatened inflation and said: If we wish to hold-our position as one of the great commercial powers of the world, we of the great commercial powers of the world, we must, at the carliest practicable moment, return to the specie basis, adopted by all nations. He would not be understood as thinking we can re-turn instantly to specie payments; but we can take steps that will lead us there, by gradual but sure approaches, within two or three years. P. A. Collins, a Democratic member of the Legislature, concluded his speech by declaring that nothing could be hoped for from the National Legislature. An appeal could only be made to

Henry Lee, of Lee, Higgins & Co., bankers of the country. All talk of resumption of specie for the country. All talk of resumption of specie payments was a dream without the shadow of a foundation to rest upon.

He declared that the notes could not be redeemed until the bonds had been redeemed, for in case of a panic abroad a forced sale of our bonds held there would make a demand for specie that would cause the Transmir and the hearts on. the currency or unnecessarily postpone the re

sumption of specie payment.

E. B. Haskill, of the Boston Herald, also ad dressed the meeting.

Edwin Atkinson said: "We are here becaus we fear national dishonor; because those whose we have chosen have betrayed our trust; because while one place in the Senate of the United State has been made vacant by the death of a great, noble and true statesman, the other place to which Massachusetts is entitled is worse than vacant, and we have no one there to speak and act for us in this emergency who is ready to keep our faith untarnished.

"Never before had any man a greater oppor

tunity than the President now has to prove his fitness for the high civil position to which he has been elected. There is one simple and only difficentry. It needs only for Congress to make legal tender notes convertible at the will of the holder into a bond bearing interest, and then to enact that they shall not be legal tender for any contract entered into after a certain date in a not very distant future. Then the only obstacle to specie resumption on the part of the people would be removed."

The resolutions were passed with acclamation, WARNING TO RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

from a sudden return of the convertible bonds. The assured clasticity of the country would lead to a revival of business, and call home a portion of our gold-bearing bonds. These convertible bonds would be used as a medium of exchange, and that was why the banks and bankers who made considerable profit from the sale of exchange disliked them so. It was fortunate for the country that the currency was inexportable, for if it was England could, as she did in 1857, make a sudden demand and pump out the specie of the country.

It would be suwafe to return to specie payments until at least fifty millions of our bonds now held abroad were called home and we had regained a proper proportion of the carrying trade.

Mr. MERRIAM, of N. Y., argued that the banks would take a large amount of the certificates in lieu of surplus currency, and when an emergency came they would throw them on the Treasury, and unless the greenhacks were all kept the Treasury would be broken.

Mr. BUILER, of Mass., said as the banks could pay them out to their customers they would not be like to run the risk of miscarriage or loss and delay, but would turn them over at once to their customers.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenn., suggested that the literest should be made three per cent. instead of the saw amping for the future to all concerned."

The Judgas laid to revy much regret to find litered the find was properly and the most the future to all concerned."

The Judgas laid to revy much regret to find litered the find was properly to prove to find concerned."

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The Judgas laid to revy much regret to find litered the find was properly to what they should be made three per cent. Instead of the future to all concerned."

The Judgas laid to revy much regret to find litered the low of the future to all concerned." imprisonment, and yet impose accepted.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenn., suggested that the into an idle coremony, but it is not an idle coremony, but is three is not an idle coremony, but is the same in the same is to be a warning for the future to all concerned."

At his own request Rear Admiral Enoch G. Another match has been arranged between three jetty dive.

Mr. BUTLER said that before he had introduced this proposition four and—half years ago, he had given his subject more thought than any legal proposition he had ever considered. He arrived at 3-56 as about the sverage of interest should have imposed imprisonment as a part of the Bank of England kept the price of gold my sentence. Regarding, however, their request, the demand increases; going up, up, as the said that the broke. She had done this three times withing the broke. She had done this three times withing the broke. She had done this three times withing the broke. She had done this three times withing the broke. She had done this three times withing the broke. She had done this three times withing the broke and the cost of the presecution, and stand company for redomption of certificates of and the cost of the presecution, and stand companies, and the posit, \$22,100,000; coin, \$57,200,100; including coin hours. Six inches of snow fell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1874-DOUBLE SHEET.

H HOUSE VALUE OF THE GER-THALER AND FLORIN-CENSUS OF

Secretary of the Treasury to fix the value of the loreign coins:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, MARCH NJ. 1874. the currency necessary.

He would accept a gold basis, if everything States, made by him conformably with the rule for could go down together; but he would never continue to the valuation of foreign coin, prescribed by the sent to see one man's mill, another's farm and an the valuation of foreign coin, prescribed by the sent to see one man's mill, another's farm and an the valuation of foreign coin, prescribed by the sent to see one man's mill, another's farm and an interest to see one man's mill an interest to s

ary) Department?"
Is donnection with this inquiry you state that the proclamation of January 1, 1874, issued by the Segretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of said act, "contains the value of the imous and enthusiastic in sentiment in protesting against further expansion of the currency. Hon Mr. Gray, a prominent merchant and capitalist, presided, and a list of 153 vice presidents was read, which chiefly comprised such men as Chas. Francis Adams. Benjamin R. Curtis, Robert C. Winthrop, George Tyler Bigelow, and John Q. Adams.

THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT

as expressed in the money of account of the Uni-ted States, shall be that of the pure metal of such opin of standard value." This ensotment, as I have already had occasion to observe in an opinion addressed to you on the 6th of January last, was obviously designed to supercode all the previsions of law previously in force, which were passed for

power to enlarge the amount of currency at any time and to any extent. If the present Congress violates the public faith, which he had no fear of, there can be no doubt that its successor will answer with alacrity the appeal of the people. We confidently rely upon the President to exercise his constitutional veto to preserve us from the threatened calculuty of an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper money.

Mr. George B. Blake, fr., of the banking-house of Blake Bros., in presenting resolutions said its fit and needful that Mansachusetts should at this hour through her citizens speak plainly and in good set terms on this vital subject. It is our humiliation that in the Senate of the United States the voice of our Commonwealth on behalf humiliation that in the Senate of the United States the voice of our Commonwealth on behalf of an honest currency is unheard.

THE RESOLUTIONS

THE RESOLUTIONS Hence the designation in the statute of a partic

which cannot now be done until the 1st of next

January.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
(Signed) GRORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General COUNTING THE INDIANG

RED CLOUD AGENCY, D. T., } Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Afairs: Siz: For your information I have the honor respectfully to report that I have nearly com-pleted a sensus of the Indians remaining at the agency. I find many more than I expected after the stamped that took place at the time troops came here.

I have already enrolled over four thousand

Slour, and a number have not yet come in, seem-ingly hanging between enrollment and leaving for the north. All the Cheyennes, except Turkey Log's small camp of twenty-six persons, have gone north to Nat river. The Arrapahoes remain here. As the last count there were nine hundred and sixty-three of them. I shall count them next week, and by next mail will give full returns of

the consus. They will aggregate nearly six thousand. Is this connection I will respectfully state that we are out of bacen, having made the last issue
February 2. We have forty-one barrels of sugar,
enough for three issues. Of all other rations I
have enough, by a slight reduction of the ration
of coffee, to carry me through the year, provided
the number of Indians do not increase. If I am
permitted to issue beef in lieu of bacon, I shall
need no more this year; but of sugar, it is very
desirable to have an additional supply, as it certainly is a very important part of the children's
food.

To-day a messenger came in from the camp of the "Black Twins"-Hostile Ogalialas-saying that he wished to come to the agency to trade that he had heard what the Niuminconjons he done, and wished nothing to do with them, and did not wish a war with the whites.

I am making every effort to bring these people to the agency. If they can once be separate from the hostile bands of Caucpapas, Niumoo jons, and San Arcs, a war may be averted. Since the arrival of the troops these Indian have been very quiet and obedient, apparently trying to prevent any collision with the troops.

Red Cloud has apologized for his speech of December 25, and has done much to atone for his very respectfully, your obedient servant,

United States Indian Agent TEXAS PACIFIC BAILBOAD. TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Issae H. Sturgeen, esq., commissioner to examine the Texas and Pacific railway, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. He examined one hundred and sixty-two milestrom the boundary line between Louisians and Texas, west, via Marshall, to Dallas; also, seventy-four miles-from Marshall, northeast, to Taxackans; and fifty-six miles-from Sherman, east, to Brookston. The set of Congress organizing the sompany authorises them to construct a road from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California. The branches are made under authority of the The branches are made under authority of the State of Texas. The main line and branches in that State receive valuable subsidies from the State, but more from the United States. The company receive a land grant from the United States for so much of the road as passes through the Market Article Article and California. My Star

Share for so mach of the control of NAVY GAZETTE. Assistant Surgeon wm. J. Riggs, from the market hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Kear-sarge, at Yokohama, Japan, per steamer of the fist of May from San Francisco; Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. J. Crospy, from the may yard, Hoston, and ordered to the naval hospital, Nor-

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following vessels, now at Rey West, will come morth very soon and be put out of commission, as follows; Wabash, at Boston; Wyouling, at Waihington; Dispatch, at Washington; Shemaidoah, at New York, and the Maylower, at Annapolis. Most of the officers assigned to these vessels will be placed on waiting orders.

Rear Admiral Alexander M. Pennock has been detached as commander of the North Pacific station and ordered to command the Aniatic station. At his own request Rear Admiral Enoch G. Parrott, istely in command of the Aristic station, will be placed on the retired list. At the same time Commodific William E. Lefoy will be promoted to be rear admiral.

The United States Guard, on the way from Trieste, is expected to reach New York next week. MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

A COWARDLY MURDER. Circimeats, April 5.—A special from Bluffton Indiana, says that last night Philip Jones, an old farmer, tried to make peace between a party of women's movement, and that one of the rowdles, named Benj. Field, struck Jones on the head with a billiard-one, crushing his skull. He kicked Jones in the fage when down, and then fied. Jones soon afterwards died. The excitement over the affair is intense.

BESULT OF A DRUNKEN QUARREL. BESULT OF A DRUNKEN QUARMEL.

ELMERA, April &—Charles Smith, a colored nau, was shot dead here this p. m. by another solored man, named George Boyer, in a drunken quarrel, having first drawn a knife on the latter. MURDER AND SUICIDE. San Francisco, April 1.—A terrible tragedy ook place this p. m. at the New York picture alliery, where one Conder, prompted by jealousy, betted the room and shot Charles Kingsley

hrough the head, killing him instantly. He hen blew his own brains out. Kingsly was MURDER ON THE FIRLD OF "HONOR."

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS., April 4.—A duct was fought near Muntgomery Station, between Arisides Hienvenne and T. B. Phillips, with doublebarreled shotguns, loaded with a single ball, at forty paces. Bieuvenne was killed at the first fire, being shot through the brain. Phillips was

WOODSTOCK, CANADA, April 4.—In the case of Timothy Topping, tried for the murder of his wife and four children, the jury returned a verdict of

THE TURF.

GREAT TWENTY MILE TROT. SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The great twenty-ille trotting race this afternoon at Oakland Park ween Mattle Howard and John Stewart, was stewart at the close. During most of the race Howard was ahead from six to ten lengths, but

SELMA JOURBY CLUB. SELMA, ALA., April 4.-To-day was the last da the meeting of the Selma Exposition Jockey The first race was a hurdle race of one mile over our hurdles. Nashville Harry was the winner; Fireball was second. Time, 2:11½. The second race was a half mile dash. Quitts

The third race was a mile dash. Tabitha was e winner; Revenge was second. Time, 1:50%. THE INDIAN SITUATION.

EPORTS FROM THE COMMISSIONERS. CHEVENNE, April 5 .- F. H. Smith, one of the the Red Cloud Agency. The other three commis sioner have returned to Spotted Tail's agency.

Mr. Smith says the actual number of whites killed since January 1, by Indians, is six. He reports that the troops at both agencies have been unmolested, and that at Spotted Tail's agency especially, friendly relations exist. The commissioners held several councils at both agenies, with hopeful results. About 6,000 Ogalias, Sioux, Arrapahoes and

Cheyennes have registered and remain at the Red Cloud agency, and about 4,000 Brule Sloux, all at the Spotted Tail agency, are expected to The commissioners say the situation has been ritical, but the published statements have been

Reports from other sources say that the comissioners have seen nothing but old ration-eaters, and that as soon as grass grows the Indians will resume hostlittles. COLLAPSE OF A BALLOON.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE AERONAUTS. SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Barbier's balloon made an ascension yesterday p. m., from Wood-ward's Gardens. When nearly over the town of ward's Gardens. When nearly over the town of San Lounday, 600 feet in the sir, the balloon col-lapsed, sunk and struck the ground with great force, the car, containing four men and two la-dies, dragging about 300 yards. Fortunately no lives were lost, but all were injured more or less,

though, none seriously. The party, excepting Barbier, returned to this city last night. INTERESTING SUIT. Naw Your, April 4.—During the Fenian ex-citement John O'Mahoney, Head Centre, de-posited with Belmont & Co. 200,000, taking there-for bills of exchange upon Rothschild & Co., of London, drawn in favor of one O'Leary. These bills were attached by the British Government, and never reached O'Leary. O'Mahoney then and never reached O'Leary. O'Manney then brought suit against Belmont & Co. to recover the amount, and asked the late Judge McOunn for a receiver. Negotiations were opened between the parties, by which the money was to be turned over to O'Mahoney. Pending negotiations, and before the case was submitted to the court, McCunn appointed Thomas J. Barr receiver, against the wishes of both sides. Barr subsequently the wishes of both sides. Barr subsequenty saked for an order allowing bim to pay out in expenses and commission considerably over one half of the amount, and now, after an interior decree and appeal, a decision is given, holding that the receiver, having been appointed through the wrongful intervention of a stranger to the suit, is not entitled to expenses or commission, and must restore the full amount to Belmont & Co.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

[Special to the Republican.]

NEW OBLKANS, April 4.—The city council, Democratic, have elected Republican city surveyor, both strong friends of present State government.

Kellogg State warrants sell on on the market st eighty-five, a higher point than has Governor Kellogg has appointed Dr. Perry, as minent chemist, who has made the study of yellow fover, as penalty quarantine physician. This post has always previously been filled by political partizans. The appointment gives universal sat-

THE WHISKY WAR. CINCINNATI, April 5 .- At Mt. Vernon, Ohio the mayor attempted to enforce the ordinance against obstructing the sidewalks, and orders gainst obstructing the sidewalks, and ordered sentry-box, used by the crusaders, to be rewed from the front of a grocery. A crowd of

FRATRICIDE. NEW YORK, April & During an altercation, which took place last night at their residence, No. 27 Thompson street, Richard Hickton, aged nine-teen, was stabbed in the left side by his brother John and mortally wounded. The wounded man stated to the coroner, who was called, that his brother was blameless, as he himself had been

THE TENTH BALLOT. Boston, April 4.—The tenth ballot for United tates Sepator was taken at noon to-day, with oar, 78; Curtis, 84; Adams, 18; Banks, 5; Per 2: ex-mayor Gaston and Messrs. Whittier and Phillips, I each. The convention adjourned until Monday. Cautionary signals continue at Cleveland, Eric TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

MEMPHIS. April 4.—To-day, while seven men were loading a barge with sand at Fort Picker-ing, at the southern boundary of the city, about a quarter of an acre of the bluff fell upon them, burying the barge, Dave Tracy, Dud Wave, and snother, name unknown, beneath the slide in one hundred fest of water. CRIMINAL MALPRACTICE.

AQUATIC. HALIFAX, N. S., April & George Brown has received a challenge from Coulter to row a five-nile race at Toronte on the 28th of June for \$100. The challedge will likely be secrepted.

Another match has been arranged between Brown and Fulton, of St. Johns, in Halifax harbor, some time in June.

THE CARLISTS CAPTURE SIX HUNDRED
REFURLICANS—UPERATIONS AT BILBAO
GRILDWIN SMITH ON HOME RULE—

THE CARLISTS CAPTURE SIX HUNDRED
John Bly was prosecuted some time since for selling liquor without a license, and J. Pope Hodnet and the selling liquor without a license, and J. Pope Hodnet and the selling liquor without a liquid selling liquor without a liquid selling liquor without a liquid selling liquid selling liquid without a liquid selling liquid THE FAMINE IN INDIA-LATE JAPAN med up the case with a speech which res BATONNE, April 4 .- Active operations in front of

revious to that date there had been no fighting

to strengthen their position. SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF REPUBLICANS.
Gen. Tristany is reported to have surprised and captured 600 Republicans near Calas, 45 miles from Barceions. The suprise was so complete that the Republicans surrendered without fight-

GREAT BRITAIN. GOLDWIN SMITH ON HOMERULE. LOWDON. April 6, 8 a. m.—Professor

mith publishes a long letter in the Times on come rule. He advacates the general improve-tent of local institutions and favors giving them resultative.

DEATH OF CHARLES ERNEST BEULI. PARIS, April 8 .- Charles Ernest Beuli, the dis-

INDIA. IMPROVEMENT IN THE PAMINE DISTRICTS. CALCUTTA, April 4.—Reports from the famine-tricken districts show continued improvement in the general situation. The authorities are now

VOLCANIC BRUPTION. SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Additional dis-patches from Yokohama state that an cruption of the volcano Foo Sirjama, about twenty miles from the new capital, took place on the 8th of NATIONAL PROGRESS

The third annual exhibition at Kioto was opened

n the 1st of March within the walls of the Mikato's former residence. For the first time the inte for of the imperial dwelling has been accessi o the public. ATTACK ON THE AMERICAN MINISTER The Japan Mail has published a long and vio-ent attack upon the United States Minister to apan, based upon a brief paragraph in a Wash-

ngton paper of January 9, purporting to give the

nce of a private letter from Mr. Bingham. That gentleman is understood to disclaim any CUBA. THE SPANIARDS BADLY CUT UP AT GUASIAMA. NEW YORK, April 4.—A letter from Havana ays: Information obtainable about the recent sattle of Guasiama says it was one of the hardest ontested fights that has taken place between the brought to have been successful to the machote. They report that they plain, and reach the grass-covered field of the At-wers over two bours fighting at close quarters. were over two hours fighting at close quarters. Brigadier General Arminan, with about 3,000 men, avalry, infantry and artillery, becoming ware of the massing of the insurgents under Maximo Gomes, marched forward, and on 16th encountered them in large force. An attack
was immediately begun by the Cubans, so that
tion on the seal value of the plaintiff's services to
Arminan had barely time to form a square, placthe defendant, they gave judgment in favor of lered to cut its way through the enemy's lines and procure reinforcements at Puerto Principe.

The cavalry was fearfully cut up, very few be-

thousand, started out, but had hardly gone beyond the suburbs of Puerto Principe before he
was attacked by Cubans. Bascones succeeded in
pressing on and had another encounter with the
insurgents, finally uniting his column with that
of Arminan. The loss of the Spaniards was very
them through the front door and windows with a
very forty officers. severe, and it is reported that over forty officers are killed and wounded. Both sides fought with great bravery.

On the evening of the 17th of March, Captain General Jovellar teck precautionary measures for protecting the exchange offices, as rumors of

ions were affeat. Word was sent to the Spanish admiral to have the marines in readiness for landing at a moment's netice. Howitzers were mounted in the bows of the launches of the Spanish men-of-war ready to be landed. Sov groups of men were quietly dispersed. THE PINANCIAL SITUATION.

HAVANA, April 5.—Several banks refuse to ceive American gold at five per cent, premium as ordered by the Government. The effect of this refusal will be to keep specie away from the island, and to increase the depreciation of the

anifestations to be made against these institu

currency, which has been momenta by heavy arrivals of American gold. LIABILITY OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

It has been decided that telegraph operator are subject to the rigor of the military ordinance while the present state of seige lasts, the same as soldiers, but will grade and receive pay as offi-

ARCHRISHOP LLORENTS

has arrived at Clenfueges. The Vez says he has been ordered to come to this city. The Papal adjurers on the oath of one man any longer than it was actually necessary. After some warm cross-fire the case was postponed according to the spirit THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

Concha, the new Captain-General of Cube, has arrived at Porto Rico, and is expected in Havana Monday. The United States steamer Wabash has ar-DISASTER AT SEA. GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 5.—The bark Direc-tor, from Turk's Island, arrived yesterday with her deck-house stove in, boats smashed, and other damage. She brings Captain Armstrong and the crew of the steamer Burmah, of Windsor, United States, abandoned at sea March 5. The

Burmah sailed from Pensacola, January 25, lade: with hard pine, bound for Liverpool, England. THE WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICEL, Washington, April6, 1874—1 a.u. PROBABILITIES.

The storm center over the lower lakes will mov down the ist. Lawrence valley, followed by clear-ing weather, and north to west winds over the Middle States and lower take region on Monday, Major Enoch Totten, a prominent member of and over New England on Monday afternoon and night. For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, winds vecting to westerly, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasionally light rain.
For Tennessee, the Ohio valley and Missouri, gen-scally clear weather and southwest to west winds-for the upper lake region. For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasionally light snow, and southwest to north-

Suffalo, Rochester and Oswego. THE EARLY COLLEGES OF AMERICA There were nine colleges in America before the Revolutionary War broke out. The first was Harvard College. The second, that of William and Mary, founded in 1002, and Virginia and Yale Colleges are of the seventeenth century. Princeton College was established in 1746. Eight years after the New Jersey College was founded, and then New York City took its turn by founding the King's College. A home, from cown was

shire, and out of that school there grew in 1985
the institution known as Dartmouth college.
There was one more founded in New Jussey in
1770, and called the Queen's college, so named by
King George, in honor of his wife; but, fifty years
after the revolution, this institution, like the
King's college, changed its name, and took the
cilisen's name of Retger's college. During the
first great cycle in the days they were establishing the first great colleges of the land, these institutions wielded a great influence in American
society, and were the progeniters of more than two

NO. 110.

LOCAL POLICE SKETCHES. JUDGE SNELL'S REGULAR SATURDAY

SOIREE. This case didn't exactly come within the juris-diction of the Police Court, but still it is a direct offspring of it, and consequently may with pro-priety be chronicled in these sketches:

mest up the case with a species which recommed through the halfs of the old court, reverberating in the attic and echoing in the cellar, he closed with, "Your Honor, I am done," amid the suppressed murmurs of admiration of his friends, mingled with the marked pity of the court. John Bly wann't satisfied. He shought he had spoken too much about the market pity of the court. too much about the goddess of liberty, and too little about the evidence in the case. He told him this, and added that he might whistle for his fee. Hodnett is not the kind of man that will make an irrelevant spread-array arranged to come. make an irrelevant spread-engle speech in court and then pine away because his client feit ashamed of him and refused the fee. Not any. He forthwith took himself before Justice Mills and secured a warrant for the arrest of Bly. The defendant, appeared and a jury of lawyers were sworn to faithfully try the case and ascertain how much Hodnett's speech and counsel was actually worth to the aforecastd Bly. Hodnett Smith publishes a long letter in the Times on home rule. He advocates the general improves ment of local institutions and favors giving them legislative powers for the administration of local affairs similar to those of the legislatures of the American States.

London, April 5.—The ship Victoria Nyanza has been wrecked gear Boulogne. Three men were drowned. neck, in order to give a freer orquistion to his legal eloquence, cleared his throat and said, "If it please your honor, I appear in this case with a due amount of modesty; I do not come here to persecute that man, (pointing with his left hand, in which was a handkerchief, to Bit,) but I come here to persecute the man, and the said of the come here to persecute the man and the said of th to Bly, but I come here in the name of justice, liberty, and Hodnett. A hawyer's right ought to be as mored in the eyes of the world as the last relic of a doparted mother-infaminement in the multitudinous frauds of the nineteenth century as the Greek Slave is from fashionable furbes over. in condition to hope that the difficultihs are over, except in the northwestern portion of Tirhoot, where over five hundred thousand persons are yet dependent upon the Government for food. The spring crop has yielded well, except in Tirhoot.

IAPAN.

I own and puckwed petitosis. But is R sof I guess not. I trowned. I asseverate not. Why, even this defendant, a man who ought to have some bowels of compassion; a man in whose cause I once trusted my elequence, has tried to thwart my legal rights, and defraud me of a reasonable for the contract of the property of the contract of the cont

fee. And this is not the half of it, please your honor and gentlemen of the jury—and right here I would like to remark to the jury that it does me a vast amount of good to speak to such an-able-bodied body of men-this is not the half, I say; for, in the cause of my client, I underwent the degradation and ignomy which every learned and polished member of the bar must feel when compelled to try a case before the ancient bile and judicial stemach of the presiding justice of the Police Court. I must say that I did not feel like assimilating myself with the common associations which cluster around that court. It is worso unconsitutional. Why, sir, I've seen in the judicial renderings of that court some of the most astounding judgments that ever made angels sob, or infant Mephistopheles leap for joy. And more. When I was pleading the case of the defendant before that tribune inferno, I was called a "ranting demagogue" by his honor, the This is not liberty of speech. It's absolute des notism, a postilential disorder which is gradually thing which we so much venerate. To save our insurgents and the Spaniards. Of the wounded as if impulsed by the divine affatus, until the brought to Havana most all have received their sound of our voices reverberate from hill-top to as if impulsed by the divine afflatus, until the

Mississippi slope, and even until the volcanio peaks of the Sierras catch up the storm and echo back in whispered and soul-stirring accents, "Be rirtuous and you'il be happy."

The jury then retired, and after some delibera-

LOUISA PARLSER went into Eliza Williams' chamber and com menced throwing the most valuable part of the furniture through a second-story window on to the payement below. She was in the set of mov-ing a washiand for this purpose when Elisa reached. In less than three shoves and one tick Louiss found herself shooting down the back stairs with alarming velocity. She didn't get

precision that would put a base ballist to shame. She was arrested and fined \$5 and costs. THOMAS BELL was crossed in some way by a little lad on Seventh street, and not having time to put him on his knee he caught the little fellow up and threw him halfway across the street, bruising and cutting him in a serious manner. Officer Chase was in-formed of the affair, and on overtaking Bell he put him under arrest, but he wasn't inclined to stay there. After breaking loose from the officer he struck him a stunning blow in the face and started off at full tilt down street, but before he was fairly and of sight another officer caught him was fairly out of sight another officer caught him by the nape of the neck and by a sudden fluctu-ating of the cibow he gave him the new Metrd-politan twitch, which brought his heels together and the back of his head to the pavement with a

noise resembling a five-cent torpedo. Bell was fined \$19 and costs for resisting the officer. THE PERJURY CASE. Messrs. Wilson and Sawyer, charged with committing perjury while under oath before the Dis-trict Investigating Committee, appeared in court by Attorney Hines. The prosecution not being ready for trial, moved a postponement of the case-until Saturday next. This was objected to by Mr. Hines, who said that it was not just to keep

CHANDLER VS. BUELL CHANDLER VS. BUBLLE.

Before the court had opened for business, Detective Sargent, accompanied by A. C. Buell,
Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, and Colonel Donn Plats pat in an appropriate parties. Tudge Spail pusition, and Colonel Donn Plate put in an ap-pearance for the purpose of having Judge Snell fix the bonds for his appearance when wanted, for having published a libel on Senator Chand-ler, stating that he had been seen in the Senate in a state of unsupportable intoxication. Judge Snell was not in, and they repaired to his rest dence, where they secured the relief trial will take pince next Tuesday, at the Police

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Fifty-four pews in the new Presbyterian church on West street, Georgetown, were rented on Fri-day evening last at prices ranging from \$10 to

the Washington bar, bas been subpouned as a witness to appear before the District Investigat ing Committee to-day. Yesterday the 5:50 p. m. train on the Baltimore and Potomae railroad, which makes the connec-tion with all points South and Southwest, com-menced running daily, making a saving of time to through passengers of twelve hours. Mr. W. H. Slatter, the geotlemanly and popu-

lar passenger agent of the Marietta and Cincin-nati and the Baltimore and Uhio Haliroad Com-panies, is in the city and receiving a warm recep-tion from his many friends. Mr. J. W. Thompson, president of the Metro-politan Street railway, has purchased a tract of ground on Rock creek, adjoining the P-street bridge, to which the stables and shops of that line, now located on Seventeenth street, will be

and then New York City took its turn by founding the King's College. A hage iron crown was placed upon it as the embias no royalty, but this badge was subsequently removed, and the institution took the name of Columbia College. In 1715 Philadelphia procured a charter for the University of Pennsylvania. Then Rhode Island College was established, but it afterward took the name of Nicholas Brown, and is known as Brown College.

In Connecticut there lived a devoted pastor named Willard, in the town of Hanover, and this man took it into his head to do something for the red man. He founded a school in New Hampshire, and out of that school there grew in 1785 shire, and out of that school there grew in 1785 the institution known as Dartmouth college. To the traveler in Spanish America the striking